

ANNUAL MEETING  
**Travelers Protective Association**  
 ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
 May 31--June 5, 1909  
**Southern Railway.**  
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Very low rates will be authorized, open to the public. Take this opportunity of going to Asheville and visiting the beautiful mountainous section of Western North Carolina.

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**Real Estate Department**

Do you want to buy a farm or business? If you do you may find just what you need in this department. If you are interested in any of the following properties write us at once for owner's name and address. If none of these places suit you, write us at once telling us what you want and where you want it and let us introduce you to the man who has the very property you are looking for.

We recommend the following properties as being "productive and fair in price."

Do you want to sell your farm or business? If you want cash for your property, send price and description at once and let us show you how we bring buyer and seller together.

This department is conducted solely for the purpose of enabling buyers and sellers of farms or business properties to make quick sales

**Jno. D. Babbage.**

**\$2,000** For 100 acres four miles west of Glendene, 3 miles from branch railroad; all fresh land; 100 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in grass; will produce the best corn, wheat and tobacco in neighborhood; plenty of water, well at door of dwelling; for dwelling, 2 rooms and side room; good stable; 3 tobacco barns; 3 tenant houses. Plenty of good timber for farm purposes; good land to clear. Price \$2,000 cash.

**Sales \$6000 A Year.**

A splendid business stand, store house, stock of goods, good will, etc. Annual sales \$5000 to \$6000 a year. Post office in connection which pays about \$120 per year. Three miles from railroad station on the branch. Here is a fine opportunity for a man with a small capital to drop right into a good business. For further particulars write JNO. D. BABBAGE, Cloverport, Ky.

**\$3,950** 350 acres on Hardinsburg and Falls of Sinking road, 2 miles from Sample. Improvements, two one-story dwellings, three big barns, hog house and blacksmith shop, all necessary out-buildings, 130 acres under cultivation and pasture, 220 acres in timber, white oak, black oak, beech and sugar tree, all good size. Plenty of good water the year round. One-third cash and good easy terms on balance.

**\$600**—70 acres, situated 1 1/2 miles from Holt, Johns Gabe Pierce. Ridge land in good shape, good fencing, one good dwelling house, 3 rooms, 1 good cistern, 1 barn 30x40 feet, 1 never-failing spring, two ponds. This is good tobacco, wheat and corn land. 20 acres in timber, white oak, sugar tree and beech, balance cleared. Plenty of good fruit. Good road to Stephensport 2 1/2 miles and good road to Hol 1 1/2 miles. This farm is not worn out; it is good land and in good fig. Just the farm for a man with a small family.

Two room cottage on Murray Avenue. Well located. Rents for \$5 per month.

**\$1,750** 150 acres on Hardinsburg and Falls of Sinking road, 2 miles from Sample. Improvements, dwelling and a good, big barn, 80 acres in oak and beech timber. The oak timber is good tie timber. Beech never been worked. Timber can be hauled either by water or rail. Limestone land, both bottom and hill. Suitable for tobacco and fruit. Plenty good water year round. Terms, one third cash, balance in easy payments.

**FOR SALE**—A farm containing 250 acres and all under fence. A nice cottage of five rooms, two cisterns, a walled cellar with a store room over it, two good stock barns; one tenant house; about 500 apple and peach trees; also pears, quinces and apricots; most all kinds of small fruits, including a nice vineyard of choicest grapes; 200 acres cleared, balance in woods. 150 acres in grass, 50 acres in corn, 50 in clover and alfalfa; 200 acres of black locust sufficient for posts to wire the whole farm in. It lies near Ekron on L. H. & St. L. R. R. Price is \$5,000 or long and easy payments.

**FOR SALE**—A splendid stand for a druggist and physician in a good town surrounded by good, prosperous farmers. This is just the place for some young physician to step into a good practice and a good drug business. An old established physician wants to retire is the reason for selling. For further particulars address JNO. D. BABBAGE, Cloverport, Ky.

Invitations, Cards and Announcements for

**July Weddings**

Beautiful in Workmanship and absolutely Correct in Form

**BRECKENRIDGE NEWS,**  
 Cloverport, Ky.

**Making Money On the Farm**

V.—Wheat Raising

By C. V. GREGORY,  
 Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

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ONE of the most important grain crops grown in this country is wheat. It is second in value and acreage only to corn. Notwithstanding the great importance of the wheat crop but little attention has been paid to improved methods of culture. Wheat is largely looked upon as an extensive crop. Most farms in the wheat belt are large. This is especially true of the spring wheat belt in northwestern United States and southern Canada. It is no uncommon sight there to see a section or more in one field. Wheat follows wheat year after year. Little live stock is kept, and no manure is applied to the land. Under this treatment the seemingly exhaust-

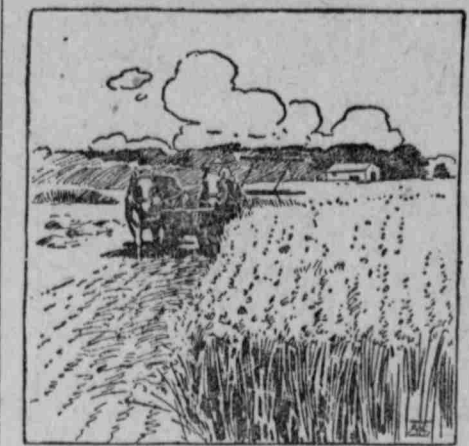


FIG. IX—HARVESTING AT WORK.

less supply of fertility is becoming worn out. The humus especially has been used rapidly, with no source of renewal. Usually it does not take more than a decade of continuous wheat growing to reduce the yield one-half. Conditions in the winter wheat belt are not so bad, but there is much room for improvement there also. Not only is continuous wheat growing hard on the soil, but it does not distribute the work evenly throughout the year. In the spring there is a rush to get the seed in. In the fall there is a still greater rush to get the crop harvested and thrashed. The rest of the year there is little to do. What the wheat farmer needs is diversification—more live stock, more crops and rotation. The wheat belt and the corn belt should be mixed up more. Many farmers in the corn belt raise wheat as one of the leading small grain crops. Many others would find it profitable to do so.

**Classes of Wheat.**

Wheat is divided into two general classes—winter and spring. Winter wheat is sown in the fall, makes a considerable growth and comes up and heads out the next season. Spring wheat is sown in the spring in much the same manner as oats. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states of the same latitude or farther north spring wheat is the only kind that can be grown successfully since the severe winters are fatal to the fall sown varieties. In the northwest, however, the warm winds from the Pacific moderate the climate that winter wheat can be grown successfully. Farther south, in the winter wheat belt, the bulk of the wheat is sown in the fall. There are many objections to winter wheat. It does not make as high a quality of flour owing to the smaller gluten content. It is the gluten that gives the gummy consistence to bread dough that causes it to rise when mixed with yeast. Winter wheat occasionally winter kills, resulting in a loss of the seed and the work of seeding. The most serious objection in the corn belt is that it does not work in well after corn, which is the accustomed place for small grain in the rotation. These objections are overbalanced, however, by its greater yielding ability. The start which it gets in the fall enables it to come up much more vigorously in the spring and give about twice as many bushels per acre as can be obtained from the spring varieties.

Wheat is further subdivided into hard and soft varieties. The soft wheat makes a flour that is unsuited to breadmaking because of its lack of gluten. It is used extensively in making crackers. The amount of soft wheat grown for market is comparatively small.

A new variety of wheat known as macaroni has been introduced into the western states within the last few years. It is very high in gluten and is much used in the manufacture of macaroni. It does not make a very high quality of bread owing to its yellowish color. The chief advantage of macaroni wheat is that it can be grown in regions where the rainfall is too scanty for the standard varieties.

**Will Wheat Run Out?**

There is a widespread impression that wheat will run out if grown in the same locality for a number of years. Experiments at a number of stations show that this is not so. The real cause for wheat running out is continuous culture on the same land, with little attention paid to seed selection. Another fact that experiments have brought out is that the standard varieties are superior to most of the new ones. Every year seedsmen make claims of wonderful yields obtained from new varieties, not only of wheat,

but of other crops as well. In most cases these claims are entirely unfounded. Before introducing a new variety it will pay to write to your expert station for information regarding it. Even if they recommend it the safest plan is to try only a few acres at first until you see whether or not it is adapted to your particular locality.

Where winter wheat can be grown it will pay to raise it in spite of its disadvantages. It can be worked into the rotation by sowing it after oats in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover. The clover seed may be scattered on the ground among the wheat plants early in the spring. Another method of using winter wheat in the rotation is to cut the corn early for silage or fodder and sow the wheat on the corn stubble ground. The trouble with this method is that it is usually so late before the corn can be got off the ground that the wheat does not get enough of a start to enable it to withstand an extra severe winter. There is an advantage in having wheat follow corn or some other cultivated crop in that the weeds will bother much less. The work of seeding is also less since the ground does not need to be plowed.

**Preparing the Ground.**

Wheat, like oats, needs a firm seed bed. Corn ground which has been run over twice with a disk is an ideal seed bed. It is fine and mellow on top and firm beneath. There is nothing to prevent the capillary moisture from rising rapidly to the loose top layer, where it is held just where the roots need it. When wheat follows some other small grain the ground is so hard that, except in the case of very loose soils, the disk will have little effect on it. Such ground must be plowed. Plowing for wheat does not need to be very deep. Many farmers practice burning the stubble before plowing, since in this way many insects and weeds are destroyed, and the capillary connection is restored quicker. Some humus is lost in this way, but the advantages gained in many cases make it more profitable to obtain the needed humus in some other way.

The soil should be well disked and harrowed after plowing to make a fine, compact seed bed. With wheat, as with oats, considerably better yields are obtained by the use of a drill. In loose or dry soils the press drill is a big advantage. The wheels that follow pack the soil over the seed. This brings the soil into closer contact with the wheat grains, and they will absorb moisture faster and begin to grow sooner. The quickness of starting is of much importance in fall sown wheat near the northern limit of the winter wheat belt, since there everything depends on the wheat making a good growth before the ground freezes. Earliness of seeding is important for the same reason. If you cannot get your winter wheat in early—and by early is meant the first half of September—it is better to wait until spring and sow a spring variety.

The ground for spring wheat should be prepared in much the same manner as for oats. The rate of seeding where a drill is used should be five or six pecks to the acre, with either spring or winter varieties. When sown broadcast about a peck more will be needed. If there is much snout present the seed should be treated as outlined for snout in article No. 4. The seed should be fanned and graded and tested for germination.

**Rotation in Wheat Farming.**

In the great spring wheat regions the introduction of a crop of clover every two or three years will materially increase the yield. The growing of clover will mean some live stock to eat it, and the manure thus obtained will still further increase the wheat yields. The introduction of some of the other grain and forage crops will equalize the demands upon the soil and add to the profits obtained from



FIG. X—WHEAT WELL STACKED.

the farm. Experiments at the Minnesota station showed an increase of 50 per cent, or seven bushels to the acre, in wheat following cultivated crops over wheat grown continuously.

Dairying fits in very well with wheat farming, especially in localities so far north that corn cannot be successfully grown as a grain crop. In such districts the flint varieties can be raised for silage and fodder. The wheat following this corn will be freer from rust, scab and weeds and will yield much more. The cows will yield a good profit for all the feed they consume, and the work will be more evenly distributed throughout the year.

When wheat is grown to be sold to the flour mills the price will depend directly upon the quality. To get the best quality wheat should not be cut until it is fully ripe. It should not be allowed to stand too long after it is ripe or it will shell out badly. Wheat should be well shocked and capped. If not well capped the bran will become stained and cracked, injuring the appearance and lowering the price. Stacking is more advisable than shock thrashing since it means better quality and more fall plowing.

So much depends on the quality of the grain and the quality is so dependent on cultivation and harvesting that it behooves him who is after satisfactory results to make a close study of the situation. It does not pay to cultivate wheat intelligently and harvest it in a manner that makes all previous care and labor of little avail.

**THE PILLORY.**

An English Writer's Reflections Upon Public Punishment.

Perhaps one of the few really democratic institutions ever created was the pillory. I do not say that it was a humane institution, though it was certainly more humane than our system of silent imprisonment. But being humane has nothing to do with being democratic. You may have humane and inhumane democracies, just as you may have humane and inhumane despotisms.

The point is that the pillory was a real appeal to the people. If it was cruel it was because the people were cruel or perhaps justly indignant. The people threw dead cats (the less humanitarian, I believe, threw live cats), but they could throw bouquets and crowns of laurel if they liked. Sometimes they did. The argument about the old public punishments cuts both ways. The publicity was an additional risk for the government as well as an additional risk for the prisoner, and this is specially true of the executions for treason. It was no small thing that half a million men might possibly treat as a martyr a man whom the king was treating as a murderer, that the prince had to concede to every obscure ruffian exactly what that ruffian probably wanted most—fame.—G. K. Chesterton in London News.

Fiel languid, weak, run-down? Headache? Stomach "off"?—Just a plain case of lazy liver. Burdock Blood Bitters tones liver and stomach, promotes digestion, purifies the blood.

**TERRORS OF THE JUNGLE.**

The Mosquitoes of Africa Are Worse Than the Lions.

"The African mosquitoes intoxicate you. They inject so much poison into you that you are dazed, your eyes roll and you stagger and speak thickly. In a word, you're drunk," said a missionary.

"In the Nyassa country I'd always start getting ready for bed and the mosquitoes an hour before sunset. I'd set up my mosquito net with the utmost care. I'd clamp down its edges with valises and boxes. I'd light inside it three green wood fires, filling it with a bitter smoke that all insects are supposed to loathe.

"Finally I'd get in myself. I'd smoke big pipes of the black native tobacco, and I'd long miserably in that hot, smoky atmosphere for the dawn.

"Despite all my precautions quite 200 or 300 mosquitoes would get inside my net as soon as darkness fell. They were like a whirlwind in there. It couldn't have been worse. Their noise and their hissing made me feverish—made me really delirious at times.

"At last, in exhaustion, I'd get a few hours of troubled sleep, awakening for breakfast drunk from the poison injected by hundreds of tiny needles into my veins.

"No; it isn't the elephants or the giraffes that trouble the African traveler, but the skeeters."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Cheapest accident insurance—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Stops the pain and heals the wound. All druggists sell it.

**Disinterested.**

Lord Monboddo, an eminent member of the Scotch judiciary and one of the clear cut figures in Boswell's immortal "Life of Johnson," was a great bear in his youth and in his later years a brilliant and learned if whimsical man.

He was a friend of the Garricks and one day was their guest at their villa at Hampton Court when Hannah More was also visiting there. They were walking together in the garden when his lordship astonished the fair and sprightly Hannah by a declaration of love and an offer of his heart and hand. Meeting with a positive refusal, he soon returned to the house and made a clean breast of it to Mrs. Garrick.

"I am very sorry for this refusal," he said in conclusion. "I should have liked so much to teach that nice girl Greek."

**Our Languages.**

What a lot of languages we talk, even if we talk only English! I was assailed by a man across the luncheon table with a language about as cupie final and confessed that it was quite unintelligible. Then another man talked about golf, which is another language. And then the woman's language elbows these columns.

"The Countess" wore a sea green cloth skirt with a bolero of the same color and a white marabou stole, and a black taffeta bow garnished her huge hat of burnt tagel straw. It is a fine example of women's slang. But to the man it means nothing—but expense.—London Outlook.

**Homemade Ink.**

A good ink is made in this way: Bruise half a pound of nutgalls and stand in one quart of water, shaking it now and then, for about four hours. Then add three ounces and a half of gum arabic and when it is quite dissolved three ounces of copperas. To prevent the ink from becoming moldy when kept add three or four drops of creosote. This gives a pleasant-smelling ink and does not corrode the pens as chloride of mercury would do.

**Preparing For a Siege.**

Wife—The last time I asked you to give me some money you said you couldn't because the cashier was sick. Now you say it's the treasurer. Husband—I know it. He caught it from the cashier, and now I'm afraid the secretary will get it.—Life.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTOR OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), etc. We are Dealers, and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags. We furnish wool bags free.

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**L. H. & ST. L. TIME TABLE**

**EAST BOUND.**

No. 145, Daily Fast Train leaves Cloverport 5:07 A. M. stops at Irvington, West Plains and Henderson, arrives at Louisville 7:25 A. M.

No. 142, Daily Mail and Express, leaves Cloverport 10:07 A. M. stops at all way stations, arrives Louisville 12:38 P. M.

Train No. 144, Daily, fast mail, leaves Cloverport 1:57 P. M. stops at all way stations east of Cloverport except Mistic, arrives Louisville 5:40 P. M.

Train No. 148, Daily, Cloverport accommodation, arrives Cloverport 8:15 P. M.

**WEST BOUND.**

No. 147, Daily, Henderson accommodation, leaves Cloverport 5:30 A. M. stops at all stations, arrives Henderson 8:25 A. M.

Train No. 141, Daily, fast mail and express, leaves Cloverport 11:30 A. M. stops on Hawesville, Lewisport, Maccos, Gwinn, Stanley, Hender on and Evansville, arrives St. Louis 7:50 P. M.

Train No. 143, Mail and Express, leaves Cloverport 7:25 P. M. Evansville, P. M. stops at all stations.

No. 145, Daily, St. Louis fast train, leaves Cloverport 1:30 P. M. arrives Evansville 12:30 P. M. St. Louis 7:40 A. M. stops at Hawesville, Owensboro and Henderson only.

Chair cars on trains 141, 142, 143, 144 betw. Louisville and Evansville. Through sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars on trains 141 and 144 between Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Until further notice No. 148 will be held at Henderson each Sunday for connection with L. H. & N. train No. 71, which is due at Henderson at 6:35 P. M.

**Fordsville Branch**

**EAST BOUND.**

Train No. 2, daily except Sunday, leaves Fordsville 6:00 A. M. arrives Irvington 9:40 A. M.

Train No. 4, daily except Sunday, leaves Fordsville 3:30 P. M. arrives Irvington 5:30 P. M.

**WEST BOUND.**

Train No. 6, Sunday only, leaves Fordsville 7:00 A. M. arrives Irvington 9:35 A. M.

**EAST BOUND.**

Train No. 3, daily except Sunday, leaves Irvington 11:10 A. M. arrives Fordsville 2:35 P. M.

Train No. 5, daily, leaves Irvington 7:05 P. M. arrives Fordsville 10:15 P. M.

**DR. W. M. CASPE**  
 DENTIST

At Cloverport every Wednesday and Thursday, at Dr. Lightfoot's Office.

**H. DeH. MOORMAN,**  
 Attorney at Law,  
 HARDINSBURG, KY.

Will practice his profession in all of Courts of Breckenridge and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collection of debts, and criminal practice. Will practice in United States District Court over Bank of Hardinsburg.

**USE NYALS REMEDY**

You will Find They are Good For Any Trouble

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Rock Island Land Co., held on the 22nd day of June, 1909, the office and principal place of business of a majority of the stock of the corporation was closed, that its affairs wound up and that the corporation be dissolved; said writing is in words as follows: We, the undersigned stockholders of the Rock Island Land Co., being the owners of the majority of the stock thereof, do consent, in writing, that the said corporation shall close its business, wind up its affairs and dissolve.

Witness our hand, this 22nd day of June, 1909.

**HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON,**  
 Ordered the meeting stand adjourned.  
**HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON,**  
 Pres. and Secy.